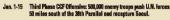
In Commemoration of the Korean War "FREEDOM IS NOT FREE"









Battle of the Twin Tunnels. The Z3rd Infantry Regiment (2nd Infantry Division), French Battalion and 347th Field Artillery Battalion confront several CCF regiments, killing at least 1,300 Chinese.

Feb. 13-15 Bettie of Chipyong-ni. First mess assault by CCF: 18,000 troops. CCF offensive contained by 23rd Regiment (2nd Infantry Division), French Bettalion, 1st Renger Company, 37th Feld Artillery Bettalion, and Battary B of the 82nd Antidicrant Artillery Battalion.

Feb. 16, 1951- Sigge of Wonsen. Task Force 95 (U.N. Blockade and Escort Force) July 27, 1953 blockades Wonsen Harbor. An usprecedented 861-day saval operation—It is the longest effective sigge of a port in U.S. Navy history.

Operation RIPPER. Drives the Communists back to the 38th Parallel and retakes Seoul, Seven U.S. divisions participate (U.S. Army's 1st Caralry Division, 2ad, 3rd, 7th, 24th, and 25th Intentry Divisions, and the 1st Marine Division.)

March 23 Operation TOMAHAWK. One hundred twenty C-119e and C-46e drop 3,437 paratroopers of the 187th Regimental Combet Team near Museum-ni in second largest airborne operation of the war.

April 12 War's first major serial duel. More than 40 MiG-15e attack a B-29 formation, shooting down two bombers. Eleven of the MiGs are destroyed, seven by B-29 gunners.

April 22-29 CCF First Spring Offensive. Largest single bettle of the Korean War.
CCF launch their Spring Offensive with 250,000 men in 27 divisions.
Five U.S. Army divisions (2ad, 3rd, 7th, 24th, 25th) participate.

May 17-22 CCF Second Spring Offensive, Four U.S. divisions (U.S. Army's 2nd, 3rd and 25th Infantry Divisions, and the 1st Mariee Division)

Operation STRANGLE, Massive all-out air interdiction campaign is carried out by FEAF, TF 77 and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing

Battle for the Punchhowl (vicinity Hwack on Reservoir). The 1st Marine Division encounters heavy North Korean resistance, but succeeds in taking its objective.

Bettle of Bloody Ridge (Hill 903). The 15th Field Artillery Betts sets a record by firing 14,425 rounds in 24 hours.

Sept. 13- Battle of Hearthreak Ridge (Hill 931). The 2nd Infantry Division Oct. 15 sains Hearthreak Ridge

Operation SUMMIT. A company of 228 Marines is lifted by 12 Sikorsky S-55s in the first helicopter deployment of a combat unit.

Nov. 30 In a rare air battle with Communist bombers, 31 Sabres knock down eight Tu-2 bombers, three La-3 propeller-driven flighters, and one MiG-15.

Korean War truce talks hopen July 10, 1951. Although the talks started slowly, on Nev. 22, 1951, the two iddes agreed on the 38th Parallel at the line of descuration and absort immediately military operations slowed down. When Gen. Mark Clark assumed command of UM, forces in Korea. on May 12, 1952, he was confronted with a military deadleck on the front lines, stalled Armistics appointations, and a vice for prisoner of war situation on the island of Kigin-do, off the southern coast of South Korea. Clark allowed that the Communication Not anderstoned forces and classed elieved that the Communists only understood force and step op military pressure on the enemy to break the stalemate at





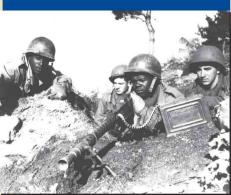






The **Involvement** of the United

1950-1953





Reid on Agok. Nine tanks of the 245th Tank Bettelion, 45th

June 6-14 Operation COUNTER The 45th Infantry Division launches a two-phased series of attacks to establish 11 patrol bases in the Old Baldy area. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions, 190th Infantry Regiment, fight fiercely for Outputs Eerie on Hill 191, which is counterattacked by two Chinese battalions.

July 23 FEAF and Navy planes launch massive air strikes against
North Kores's hydroelectric power grid, causing an almost
complete blackout for more than two weeks. Results of
strikes extend into northess Chine, which loses nearly 25
percent of its electrical requirements.

Aug. 29 War's largest air raid. FEAF and carrier planes bomb

Sept. 17-24 Outpost Kelly. The 65th Infantry Regiment (3rd Infantry Division) is besieged by CCF.

Oct. 5- "Cherokee" Strikes. Seventh Fleet bombing campaign uly 1953 against battlefront enomy supply facilities.

Oct. 14-25 Operation SHOWDOWN/Battle of Hill 598 (Sniper Ridge).
The 7th Infantry Division battles the Chinese near Kumhwa, the right leg of the Iron Triangle.

Nov. 3 Hill 851, Heartbreak Ridge area, held by the 2nd Battalion, 160th Infentry Regiment (40th Infentry Division).

T-Bone Hill. The 38th Infantry Regiment (2nd Infantry Division) repels Chinese forces during an intense battle

Largest all-Navy raid. A total of 144 planes from three carriers destroy the oil refinery at Aoji, North Korea.

July 17-Aug. 4 Battle for Old Baldy (Hill 266).











Jan. 25 Operation SMACK. Assault on Sped Hill by elements of the 31st Infantry Regiment (7th Infantry Division).

March 17 Hill 355 (Little Gibralter), held by the 9th Infantry Regiment (2nd

larch 23-24 Old Baldy/Pork Chop Complex. Held by 31st Infantry Regiment (7th Infantry Division). The 32nd Regiment (7th Infantry Division) relieves the 31st.

March 26-30 Outposts at the Nevada cities (Vegas-Rene-Carson), held by the 5th Marine Regiment, come under heavy attack. A Chinese regimen

April 16-18 Bettle of Pork Chop Hill. The 17th and 31st Infantry Regiments (7th Infantry Division) hit hard and suffer heavy casualties.

April 20-26 Operation Little Switch exchanges sick and wounded POWs, including 149 Americans.

Mey 13 Raid on Toksan Dam. A dramatic strike by 58th Fighter-Bomber Wing F-85s destroys a major irrigation system. Five miles of valuable rice crops are secured and miles of highways and railroad tracks are destroyed. Farther attacks on irrigation dams follow over the

June 15 USS Princeton leunches 184 sorties, establishing a single-day
Korean War record for offensive sorties flown from a carrier.

June 15 Navy and Marine Corps aircraft fly 910 sorties—the highest combined number for a single day.

June 30 FEAF Sabres destroy 16 MiGs, the largest number shot down in

July 6-10 Battle of Pork Chop Hill. The 7th Infantry Division is ordered to evacuate its defensive positions after five days of fighting.

July 13-20 Battle of Kumsong River Sellient. Last Comments offensive. CCF leumches a six-division attack partly directed at the U.S. IX Corps (3rd, 48th, 48th Infantry Divisiones). The 187th RCT is attached to 2nd Infantry Division during the flighting.

July 24-25 Final U.S. ground combat. Heavy enemy (3,000 men) ettack is lausched in the Berlin Complax ("Soulder City") area held by the 7th and 1st Marine Regiments. Lest Marine ground actions of the war are fought on Hills 111 and 113.

July 27 Last air kill of the war. F-86 pilot downs an enemy transport near

July 27 The United States, North Korea and Chine sign an armistice, which ends the wor hat fails to bring about a permanent pence. To date, the Republic of Kores (South and Democratic Pengler's Republic of Korea (North) have not signed a pence treaty. A total of 33,851 of Korea (North) have not signed a pence treaty. A value of 33,851 or Aprea (North) have not signed a peace treaty, A total of 33,451 service members died in battle during the Koreen War; 27,709 U.S. Arwy, 4,269 U.S. Marines; 1,198 U.S. Air Force; and 475 U.S. Nevy.



"Welcome home" was the joyous greeting given to it. Albert de a Garza, one of the POWs repatriated in the ITM Brand













July 1 First U.S. infentry unit arrives in Korea: 1st Bettalion, 21st Infentry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. Along with Battary A of the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion, it comprises Task Ferce Smith.

July 5 Battle of Dean. Hisst U.S. ground action of the war: Task Force Smith (405 infantrymen and 134 artillerymen) engages and delays advancing North Korean People's Army (NKPA) units.

July 6 Fifty-seven Anny nurses arrive in Pusan, Korea. They helped establish a hospital for the wounded. Two days later, on July 8, twelve Army nurses moved forward with a mobile Army surgical hospital (MASH)

Aug. 4-Sept. 16 94,476 U.S. troops participate in the defease of the Pusan Perimeter including the U.S. Army's 1st Cavelry Division, 2nd, 24th, and 25th Infantry Divisions, and the 1st Previsional Marine Brigade.

Sept. 15 Inchon Landing (Operation CHROMITE). U.S. and allied forces land U.S. Marines and U.S. Army troops at Inchon.

Sept. 15-30 Inchon Operation and Liberation of Seoul. U.S. and allies re-capture Seoul on Sept. 27 after a week of fighting.

Sept. 16-27 Pusan Perimeter breakout. Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) breaks out of the Pusan Perimeter. Four U.S. divisions (1st Cevalry Division, 2nd, 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions) participate.

Oct. 20 War's first airborne operation. Seventy-one C-11% and 40 C-47s of the Fer East Air Force's (FEAF) Combat Cargo Command drop 2,860 paraticoppers of the 187th Airborne Regissmell Counter Team (RT) at Subch'on and Sanction north of Pycogyang. Only one trooper killed and 36 liquired in jump. Paratroopers, in association with ground forces driving parth, kill or capture about 6,000 North Korans during this operation.

Oct. 25 Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) launch their first phase offensive of the Korean War.

Nov. 8 First all-jet combat in history. An F-80 Shooting Star of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing shoots down a NiG-15 fighter near Sinuiga in a 30-second dogfight.

Nov. 8-26 FEAF B-29s and Navy aircraft attack Yale River bridges in attempt to isolate the battlefield.

Nov. 25-Dec. 15 CCF Counteroffeesive in North Korea. Seven U.S. divisions participate (1st Marine Division, U.S. Army's 1st Cavalry Division, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions).

Nov. 27-Dec. 3 Buttle of the Changjin (Chosin) Reservoir. The encircled 1st Marine Division lights its way southward from the Chosin Reservoir to the port city of Hungman.







1. June-Sept. 1950

States in the **Korean War:** A Combat Chronology



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